

MONACO'S TINY STATE.

AN EARTHLY PARADISE ON THE BLUE MEDITERRANEAN SHORE

His Ruler's Court, Army, and Pageantry
Like that of a Full-fledged Monarch--

Charm of Mocha and Atlantic Ketchikan—MORAGA, Jan. 17.—The Arctic week at the beach of the city of Mocha, Chile, was a week of December of such surprising mildness that flowers and leaves made an untimely and unprecedented appearance, drove hundreds of Londoners to the south. Travellers experienced all the discomforts they fled from in delayed trains, snow drifts, cutting winds, and the cold of the North Atlantic. The shores of the Mediterranean can be seen where the cold weather had vanished in England as abruptly as it came and that the sun was shining there with almost as much brilliancy and warmth as on the Riviera.

However, those well-inspired visitors who had come to Mocha instead of Nice, or Hyères, or Cannes have had no cause to regret their determination, the small principality more than holding its own against the more popular and hackneyed attractions of the French seaboard localities. There is a singular charm in finding oneself in a sovereign dominion that might be said to be the only one of its kind in the world.

And, to know that the ruler holding sway over it is, with the Emperor of all the Russias, the only monarch independent of the control of his people. Yet, in spite of this strange condition of affairs, which in ordinary cases would have doomed any other country to ruin and extinction, Monaco flourishes and prospers, because Monaco has the raison d'être of being the favored realm of poetry, romance, and imagination: it has exempted itself from the yoke of realism that weighs so heavily on all its neighbors, and constitutes by that fact alone a unique earthly paradise for her dreamer.

The tiny feudal State lives because in the midst of Parliamentary governments there

chance room for one small inviolate spot, in which the forms of the past could endure; an oasis into which practical civilization had not brought its attendant claims of war, taxes, and civil debts; where its independent prince, exercising a purely nominal power and pretending to no outward influence, yet maintains a court and surrounds himself with dignitaries and officials so as to keep up the illusion of his prestige and the etiquette of monarchy. All his functionaries obey conscientiously up to appearances; they know how perfunctory are their duties; how the Government has nothing to govern; but

their acting is irrefragable. A State is nothing without an army, so Monaco has its soldiers, clothed in fine red and blue uniforms and commanded by a Colonel and his staff; they are enlisted for their good looks and elegant carriage; even the policemen are called carabinieri, which enhances their value and makes them more picturesque. All these military personages walk and parade about, adding one more touch to the autonomy of their country.

But beyond and above these material details, which are not without importance, Monaco possesses what alone would make it a match-

endow it with unique prerogatives. From the broad terraces of the Casino the deep blue of the sea stretches lazy and undulating to the furthest horizon where it meets the pale silvery azure of the sky which gradually deepens to a rich intensity of color as it comes itself to the shore. The sea is not only unobscured by the gray crest of the mountains is fringed with marvelous clearness. The air is light and transparent so that every detail of the sea and landscape stands out sharply. The many indentations of the coast are fringed with the dazzling foam of the sea. The indolent waves lapsing on the sand; towns and villages and villas are nestled under the shore and hillside, luminous between groves of olive, row, and fig; above rise the ruins of the Roman tower of Turbina in juxtaposition with the modern, but not uncharacteristic, new station to Monte Carlo; further

The steep rocks; Cape Marin, where the impress Eugénie has built her villa, and in a remote translucent bay Bordighera rising from the blue water.

The little principliness nestles in this frame of nature like a very shy lady who is afraid of "the sun"; the two stands on one of the forks, facing Monte Carlo on the other, while the sea is the cavity and is at once gulf and harbor. The opening is not more than 1,900 meters at its broadest, and the depth inland scarcely exceeds some 1,200 more. Land beyond the bay is all level, except for a small hill and a very tall, but picturesque and adorned with successful balconies and verandas; they are used on terraces so constructed that from any bay there look like painted scenery and yet afford to each house an excellent view. Nothing is better suited to Monte Carlo and nothing prettier; even the trains running along the coast carry to carriages to Monte Carlo, which, though standing on a rocky plateau like Monaco, differs from it so essentially.

The rock of Monaco is a feudal anachronism carefully preserved; it is reached by a long staircase between castellated battlements; the gates and towers from the thirteenth century, and it is fortified by craggy battlements. In the centre of the plateau stands the palace of the ruler, flanked

per decoration of crossed palm leaves in

[illegible]

takes place on the opposite rock; it acts or suffers its neighbor as a necessity, gives no sign of approval or censure. Perhaps the Casino is the mainstay of the municipality. Perhaps the gambling tables enrich the public coffers, and the tourists support its exchequer; but as the crime has not been made to suppress a possible source of revenue, the croupiers in the green cloth, no one can tell what effect measure would have on the finances. And it matters after all? Such as it is, Monaco simply persists; the balconies days glide away

are intervals, or the tinkling bell falls of
villains: being carried to a deathbed, one
suddenly startled, as if it were impossible for
her suffering to touch with their sombre
grey scene so fair, a peace so profound,
a vision so happy, a land so blessed.

ONACO'S TINY STATE.

EARTHLY PARADISE ON THE BLUE MEDITERRANEAN SHORE

Ruler's Court, Army, and Pages—like that of a Follis-dead Monarch—came from Hungary and Hungary. In 1870, Jan. 17.—The Arctic week at the dining of January, following on a month December of such surprising mildness that rivers and leaves made an untimely and unexpected appearance, drove hundreds of Londoners to the south. Travellers experienced all the discomforts they fled from in dense trains, snow-drift cutting winds and ice-laden clouds on the coast, on the shores of the Mediterranean came the cold there had vanished in England as abruptly it came and that the sun was shining there almost as much brilliancy and warmth on the Riviera.

However, those well-inspired visitors who were invited to the Palace of Nice, Hyères, or other bathed in the sea, found the weather

nation, the small principality more than living its own against the more popular and favored attractions of the French seaboard, and, in the end, it has been able to find and establish in itself a sovereign dominion that might have entirely in the circumference of a dukedom, and to know that the ruler holding sway over it, with the Emperor of all the Russias, is the absolute and sole controller of his people. Yet, in spite of this unique condition of affairs, which in ordinary times would have doomed any other country to ruin and extinction, Monaco flourishes and prospers, and its people are content with the prospect of being the favored realm of poetry, romance, and imagination; it has exempted itself from the yoke of realism that weighs so heavily on all its neighbors, and constitutes itself a unique and unique earthly paradise for the dreamer.

The tiny feudal State lives because in the midst of Parliamentary governments there is still room for one small inviolate spot, in which the people may choose to endure, as in the past, a life which original ideas and

light its attendant claims of war, taxes, civil debts; where its independent exercise, exercising a purely nominal power pretending to no outward influence, maintains a court and surrounds it with dignitaries and officials so as to use the illusion of its authority, the prestige of monarchy. All his functionaries conscientiously use to appearances; they who have perfunctory are their duties: how Government has nothing to govern; but acting is irreproachable. A State is nothing without an army, so Monaco has its sole, clothed in fine red and blue uniforms commanded by a Colonel and his staff: are enlisted for their good looks and ant carriage; even the policemen are dressed in uniform, and their value make them more picturesque. All these persons, walk and parade, those

and beyond and above these material details, are not without importance, Monaco possesses what alone would make it a matchless sovereignty. Nature and climate combine to endow it with unique prerogatives. From the terraced terrace of the Casino the deep blue sea stretches lazy and undulating to the horizon where it meets the pale silhouette of the sky which gradually deepens in intensity of color as it comes itself to the land, and against that brilliant background the gray crest of the mountain stands out.

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with marvellous clearness. The air is light and transparent that every detail of the sea and landscape stands out clearly. The many indentations of the coast are fringed with the dazzling foam of the indolent waves lapping the sand; towns, trees, and villas, white under the sunshine, on the shore and hillside, luminous between groves of olive, yew, and flex; above rise the ruins of the Roman tower of Turbia in position with the modern, but not unfunctional, new station to Monte Carlo; further along the coast the Roman ruins of

steep rocks; Cape Martin, where the steep Euzkian has built her villa, and in the distance translucent haze Bordighera rising above the blue water.

A little principally nestled in this frame of magnificent scenery shaped like the letter E, the town stands on one of the forks, facing Monte Carlo on the other, while the sea is the cavity and is at once gulf and harbor. The opening is not more than 1,000 feet at its broadest, and the depth inland does not exceed some 1,200 more. Land because the houses are closely built and the sea, but picturesque and adorned with many balconies and verandas; they are built on terraces so constructed that from

they look like painted scenery and yet to each house an excellent view. Nothing could be more artificial and nothing better; even the trains winding along seemery toy carriages to Monte Carlo, which, high standing on a rocky plateau like so, differs from it so essentially.

Monaco is a feudal anachronism carefully preserved; it is reached by long sunken roads between castellated

nth century, and it is fortified by cranial battlements. In the centre of the stands the palace of the ruler, flanked by square towers, unadorned, save by the decoration of carved palm leaves in the eaves. The stairs to the main level is flanked by narrow, tortuous, striped passages, half-raised, striped awnings of the *awa*. These thoroughfares rarely refer to the echo of passing footsteps, for, though the palace is, as it were, the heart of the principality, it offers no attractions to the visitors who prefer to stroll in the shade of the *awa* of the gay *casino*. They smile contentedly at the asymmetrically heaped balls the bronze cannons inscribed with the motto, "Ultima ratio regum." The of the past lingers within that narrow square of a few square yards, and its tradi-

who will not allow a modern hotel to be erected on those hallowed precincts. That, however, is touching and praiseworthy, for both enlightened and broad minded; he acted for himself a name in science, education, and travel, and fostered modern impulses wherever they did not interfere with the relics and traditions of his race. Montecarlo is a remnant of the past, Monte Carlo is as emphatically the embodiment of the present; as such it is most frequented, most appreciated, and popular; it is the centre of a

...minating life. Who does not know its
all the terrace, the magnificent prospect,
palms, aloes, oleander and pepper trees,
when shooting the winter garden with
the annually blossoming flowers? Indeed, all
Carlo is a fair garden: all its villas are
the, all its hotels luxurious, all the dwell-
ing-places healthy and idyl. Nowhere is there
to be met by the basic necessities of ex-
istence, of pleasure but the grand ex-
periences of life have taken possession
of the fairy scene and reign supreme.
When Monte Carlo is brilliantly il-
luminated, and pulsates with a more active
life, the old Monaco across the bay sinks to its
slumbers, neither hearing nor heeding
the place on the opposite rock; it ac-

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plan proposed by a London engineer for grinding rock is believed to possess decided advantages over others which have been brought forward, the main feature being the use of steam engines and, to produce heat during the pulverization, a reservoir of heated water in the boilers is raised to 250 pounds pressure. It is conducted to cylindrical reservoirs, resembling English horizontal boilers, and stored there for use when wanted; the water is then admitted to the millstone boiler plant can be used for raising the water to 250 pounds pressure all through the twenty-four hours of the day, and the stored water may be drawn on at any time, and the steam engine, which is a compound steam engine to be worked by the steam generated by the release of pressure from this reservoir, the valves to be arranged in such a manner as to produce the desired pressure. In favor of this system, the engineer is made that a reservoir eight feet in diameter will hold 100,000 pounds of water at 250 pounds of pressure, and that 25,000 pounds of water at 250 pounds of pressure will heat 25,000 pounds of water at 130 pounds pressure.

to ascertain in a definite manner the degree of magnification of steel rails. Mr. Vinat has made experiments on a portion of the line of Compagnie du Midi between Bordeaux and Pau, and has found that the magnification resulting from the latter place, while on the left-hand track the trains run in the opposite direction. From this account it seems on the experimental section chosen, the rails were laid in a direction perpendicular to the line of travel of the trains, and it was found that when a pocket compass was placed on a joint of one of the lines rails of the left-hand track the needle deflected exactly in the direction of the lines of the north pole being turned toward the right. On the right-hand compass similarly placed on the right-hand track the needle pointed in the direction of the line of rails, but the north pole was this time deflected toward Bordeaux. The distances between the rails often varied from about one-half inch to one inch, and it was very aptly observed on the passage of trains, due to the respective depressions and elevations of the rails, that the wheels of the locomotives, and these shocks, it was concluded, were the cause of the magnification of the rails. The connection took place at the most definite results yet noted in this field.

A glowing account is given in the official report of the British Consul at Penaecola, Fla., of the industrial value possessed by the long leaf pine found in that region, it being superior to the other species of pitch pine in strength and durability, and is well worth approaching and perhaps surpassing that of cast iron; in cross-bearing strength it rivals the oak, requiring, it is stated, 10,000 pounds pressure per square inch to break it, and in stiffness showing a superiority of from 50 to 100 per cent. over the oak. The resin is so marked upon as being much used for the construction of heavy work in shipbuilding, and for the making of masts and spars. In taking the deals and planks of the best quality for housebuilding it is very largely used, and the resin is also used in the construction of railroads, viaducts, and bridges. The material is foremost: the finer grades and the resin is used in the preparation for indoor work in stores and residences, and for the manufacture of furniture.

Reports are published of a series of observations made on fire-box steel; some specimens had been in service for more than six months had failed by cracking, in less than six months' service. The sample pieces were

account is given in the technical paper practical process for soldering glass or plain to metals. The portion of the glass or object to be soldered, is first covered with a thin layer of platinum, this deposit obtained by brushing over the slightly etched glass a very neutral chloride of platinum mixed with essential oil of chamomile; this is slowly evaporated, and when the residue has dried and odorless, the furnace temperature is raised to a red heat, the platinum is then reduced, and covers the glass with a layer of bright metal. Place the metallized tube in a bath of waste of copper, and the connecting to the negative pole of a battery, and immerse in a solution of the platinum a ring of copper, which will alloy and very adhesive if the operation been properly performed. In join the glass tube topped with copper can be mated like a metallic tube and soldered with a copper braze, platinum, or any other metal that can be united with the solder.

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opinion is expressed by H. B. Gale, a United authority in such matters, that the most desirable method of preventing smoke, and which also allows the most economical combustion of bituminous coal, is that of igniting a part of the heat of the fixed carbon to invert the volatile matter into gas, and burning the gas so as to impart its heat to the boiler. The conversion of the combustible part of the coal into a combustible gas that is called a gas producer, consisting of a furnace with a fire bed several feet high, into which air is forced at the bottom by means of a steam jet. The quantity of air is sufficient for complete combustion of the deep bed of fuel, but the volatile matter is coal distill off at the top, where it is which gradually works down, burns at

tion—the gas which passes off may then be conducted under an ordinary boiler, and mixed by mixture with additional air in a special firebrick chamber. Among the advantages of employing a gas flame is that, by simply adjusting the air supply by valves or levers, smoke may be entirely prevented and the most perfect combustion maintained;

Most remedies and the best physicians generally fail, even to relieve.

It not only cures but
A single application is often sufficient to afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy

to the rolls, lengthened, and cut by
sawed to the baling furnace again;
bleated it was passed through the rolls
again into the baling furnace, taken to the
and made into a thorough good bale
taken now to the tin mills and rolled
it became thinner than twenty-three
times the original thickness, and
to give it the necessary polish, it stands